

SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

Please amend the specific paragraphs of the Specification (~~strikethrough~~ indicating deletion and underline indicating insertion) as follows:

[0029] ~~FIG. 9 shows three zones used in the creation of one possible bistable lens design.~~

[0030] ~~FIG. 10 shows a "two-dimple" lens shape.~~

[0031] FIG. 44 9 shows a blending zone for a "two-dimple" lens.

[0032] FIG. 42 10 shows a cut-away view of a "two-dimple" lens design.

[0033] FIG. 43 11 shows a cross-section of a composite lens design with the back surface straightened in some regions to form a single concave surface.

[0066] Three zones are then defined on shape 4 (~~FIG. 9~~):

[0071] A preliminary back surface shape is thus defined: bounded by the chosen perimeter, it matches Shape 4 within that perimeter. The result is a section of a sphere (the scleral curve) interrupted by two `dimples` matching the shape of the cornea in upwards and downwards orientations. (~~FIG. 10.~~)

[0072] A `blending region` is identified, covering the areas where each of the zones meets each of the others. In the preferred form, this zone covers all points within 0.25 mm of these borders; other values may also be used as appropriate to the overall lens size and abruptness of junctions. (~~FIG. 11.~~) (FIG. 9)

[0076] The front surface of the lens is then formed according to optical and other requirements of the lens. Optionally, prism (increasing thickness towards the base) may be used to provide rotational stability and/or assist in causing transition between lens positions. Optionally, the edge of the lens may then be tapered. In prototypes, the lens was set either at a constant thickness of 0.100 mm, or at a steadily increasing thickness ranging from 0.100 mm at the top of the lens to 0.300 mm at the bottom (most preferred); these prototypes included a 0.5 mm wide taper zone at the periphery, in which the thickness tapered smoothly to reach 0.080 mm at the edge of the lens. ~~(FIG. 12.)~~ (FIG. 10)

[0077] 17. The lens may be shaped similarly to any of 11-16 above, but with the back surface `straightened` to form a single concave surface. ~~(FIG. 13.)~~ (FIG. 11)